MODEL PAPER PHYSICS CLASS 9 NOTE: Attempt all questions from Section A by filling the corresponding bubble on the MCQs RESPONSE SHEET. It is mandatory to return the attempted MCQs sheet to the Superintendent within given time.

	SECTION -A
Time:	20 Minutes Marks: 12
1.	The number of significant digits in 0.0096800 is
	a. 2
	b. 3
	c. 4
	d. 5
2.	Car is moving along the straight road with velocity 10 m/s, after 4s its velocity becomes 30 m/s, the acceleration of car is:
	a. 5 m/s <sup>2</sup>
	b. 10 m/s <sup>2</sup>
	c. 80 m/s <sup>2</sup>
	d. 160 m/s <sup>2</sup>
3.	The centripetal acceleration of body of mass 1.5 kg moving with velocity 3 m/s in circle of radius 3 m is:
	a. 6 m/s <sup>2</sup>
V	b. 4 m/s <sup>2</sup>
0	d. 0.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>
4.	The unit of coefficient of friction is:
	a. m/s
	b. m/s <sup>2</sup> c. N-m
	d. Unit less quantity
5.	The second condition of Equilibrium is:
	a. ∑ T=0
	b. ∑ F=0
	c. ∑ P =0
	d. ∑ W=0
6.	The angle between rectangular components of force is:
	a. 30°
	b. 45°
	c. 60°
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7.	Which of the following quantity will change when a body moves from sea level to mountain?
	a. Mass
	b. Volume
	C Weight O O
	d. Density
8.	A boy of mass 45 kg runs up on stairs of height 4m in 5sec, the power in boy $(g=10  \text{m/s}^2)$ is: a. 450 watts
	b. 360 watts
	c. 36 watts
	d. 24.5 watts
9.	The energy due to motion of body is:
	a. Kinetic energy
	b. Potential energy
	c. Chemical energy
	d. Thermal energy
10.	The hydraulic brakes of heavy vehicles operate on:
	a. Archimedes Principle
	b Pascal's principle
	c. Work energy principle
	d. Principle of moment arm
11.	The temperature of human body is 37° C, the same temperature in Fahrenheit will be:
	a. 96.6°F
	b. 97.6 <sup>o</sup> F
	c. 98.6° F
	d. 99.6 <sup>o</sup> F
12.	The transfer of heat from the sun to earth is due to:
	a. Radiation
	b. Convection
	c. Conduction
	b. Convection c. Conduction d. Absorption
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## SECTION -B

## Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Marks 32

- 1. Briefly attempt any Eight of following short questions, each carry 4 marks
  - i. Describe Four crucial roles of Physics in daily life.
  - ii. Differentiate scalars and vectors with suitable examples.
- iii. Define momentum along with its mathematical form and unit. Also write at least <u>Two</u> factors on which it depends.
- iv. Define friction and write at least **Three** methods to reduce friction.
- v. Calculate the mass of earth by using Newton's law of gravitation.
- vi. Define heat and temperature. Write at least two differences between heat and temperatures.
- vii. Derive K.  $E = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mv}^2$
- viii. Define power along with its mathematical form and unit.
- ix. State Pascal 's Law and also write Three applications in daily life.
- x. Define pressure. Show that liquid pressure  $P = \rho g h$
- xi. Define transfer of heat by convection, and give three examples from daily life.

## SECTION -C

Marks: 2

NOTE: Attempt any THREE of the following questions, each carry 7 marks

2. i. State Newton's second law of motion.

2+3+2

- ii. Prove that time rate of linear momentum is equal to net force acting on body.
- iii. The momentum of bullet fired from gun is 0.732 ns and velocity is 62 m/s. Find the mass of bullet.
- 3. i. Define and explain turning effect of force by relating it to everyday life.

4+3

- ii. The force applied to open door is 12 N at 30°. Find the horizontal and vertical components of force.
- 4. i. Define work and its units.

4+3

- ii. A Girl is pulling trolley school bag by applying a force of 15 N at 45<sup>o</sup> and covers a distance of 100 m. Calculate the work done.
- 5. i. Describe the thermal expansion of solid.

4+3

ii. Explain why evaporation causes cooling?

